इसके लिए आप चैक डैम और नर्मदा सागर डैम जैसे डैम की बात कर रहे है। उस डैम को क्लिअर करने के लिए हमारा फारेस्ट और पर्यावरण विभाग बीच में आता है। पर्यावरण करता है बारिश नही होती है। पानी परकोलेट नही होता है। क्या सरकार की ऐसी नीति है कि वह ऐसे छोटे डैम--चैक डैम बनाए जिसमे पानी नीचे पहुचे और इसमे पर्यावरण के लिए आप क्या कार्यवाही कर रहे हैं?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : सभापति महोदय, जैसा कि अभी बताया, तीन ऐसी योजनाए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा चलायी गयी है। इसमें केचमेंट एरियाज को कैसे सुधारा जाय, कैसे चैक डैम बनाया जाय, कैसे पेड़ लगाए जाए ताकि पानी बहकर नहीं जाए और वही रुक जाए और जो आसपास के कुएं है उनके जल का स्तर ऊचा हो इसके लिए हमारी कई योजनाएं उसी मकसद से बनी है। जहा तक नर्मदा सागर जैसे बड़े डैम का सवाल है, वह कितने छोटे कुओं को रिचार्ज करते हैं, वह तो दूसरी समस्या है लेकिन जहा तक छोटे सिचाई के साधन-मोडल कंजर्वेशन का काम है और जो ऐनी ट्स इत्यादि बनने चाहिएं, रिचार्ज करने के लिए, उस तरफ हम विशेष ध्यान दे रहे है।

SHRI GAYA CHAND BHUYAN: Conservation of water is very important. Where water is not taken for use, they allow it to go to the sea. Thus it is wasted. At least money is spent on dams, but water is not used. Excess water should be stored. The Central Government should take steps towards this and compel the State Governments to store and utilise the water going waste. The Centre should also allocate sufficient funds for such programmes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the question?

SHRI GAYA CHAND BHUYAN: Will the Central Government allocate sufficient funds to the State Governments to benefit by the programmes to utilise excess water?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, the hon. Member and many other hon. Members have used the expression, 'the State Governments should be compelled' to do certain things. It is not the intention of the Central Government to compel the State Governments to do anything. They should be conscious of what is good for their States and they should utilise their resources. Whatever assistance under the allocation system, planning system, is available to them, will also be provided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 82 Mr. Chitta Basu.

Floods due to discharge of water from the D.V.C. Dam in West Bengal

*82. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the discharge of huge amounts of water from the D.V.C. Dam has been the major factor of unprecedented floods in some districts of South Bengal;

(b) whether Government propose to take corrective steps in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I am very much surprised to listen to the reply of the hon. Minister. I think the Chief Ministers of States are sufficiently responsible, at least not less responsible than the Ministers of the Union Government I have got a speech of the Chief Minister of West Bengal which was made in the meeting which was called by the Prime Minister to discuss the drought and flood situation. Here, the Chief

Minister of West Bengal says about the causes for it:

> "Excessive discharges from the DVC with catchment areas outside the State have caused serious flood problems in the South Bengal districts."

The reply just now given totally says that it does not arise out of the existing systems. However, I want the Minister to take note of the speech made by the Chief Minister. The DVC was conceived as a multi-purpose project and its objectives were flood control, irrigation and power generation. According to the Bodwin's layout scheme...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The whole House knows about it. Put the question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You cannot be impatient before two minutes...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken two minutes. Everybody knows DVC.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: He has made certain statements which are not at all true...

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I contest it.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: What you have to contest, you should know first.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: You have already stated that.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: According to the Bodwin's scheme there were to be eight dams and eight reservoirs to be constructed under the DVC with a storage capacity of 53.4 lakh acres. Now what has been done is that the Government have constructed so far only eight dams instead of eight reservoirs and at less height. That has been the reason for the excess of water overflowing when there is even normal rain and that has been the main reason for the flood in several southern districts of West Bengal. Under these circumstances may I know whether the Government would construct the remaining dams and reservoirs with a higher height and raise the present dams for adequate silt clearance?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is true that all the dams that were originally envisaged under the DVC have not been constructed and even the dams which have been constructed are not being utilised fully because of the problems of land acquisition, etc. and these problems have not yet been sorted out. As regards the statement of the Chief Minister of West Bengal which has been quoted by the honourable Member that there was excessive discharge, the statement is not correct. DVC is a corporate body in which representatives of the Government of West Bengal and the Government of Bihar are represented. They have drawn up certain regulations for discharge of water from the dams and those instructions have been fully followed during the last floods. So, to say that excessive discharges were done is not correct in the sense that the regulations which have been formulated by DVC in which West Bengal is very much represented, have been fully followed. So, this statement is not correct. As regards the flooding in the southern part of the river Damodar, the reasons are varied. There has been a lot of siltation in the downward channels. When the tidal waves come, they push the water back and there is no drainage constructed. Therefore, the problem which has been created this year and created generally during the flood situation is of a varied nature. And when the new dams are to be constructed under the DVC control, the State Governments of West Bengal and Bihar should sort out and if they can sit together and come with agreed proposals, the Central Government will certainly consider them.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: I want to know whether the Government have examined the Man Singh Committee Report of 1966 and whether the Report recommended dredging of the following rivers' the Damodar, the Roop Narain, the Mundeshwari and the Ganga. If so, what steps have

so far been taken to implement the recommendations of the Man Singh Committee Report?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : A number of committees have gone into this problem as to how the flood situation in the Damodar area could be handled, and the problem is very complicated and varied. The natural flood plains through which the drainage should take place have been encroached upon; a lot of unauthorised encroachments have taken place there and the State Government is not able to control these constructions with the result it has not been possible to avert the problem. Now, flood, irrigation, these are State subjects and, as I said, if the Government of West Bengal has any proposal for construction of dams or controlling flood in the Damodar area we would certainly consider it. A scheme costing about Rs. 14 crores is being examined in that respect and we would see that it is implemented at the earliest.

सूखे का योजना पर प्रभाव

*83. **श्री मीर्जा इर्शादबेग :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भयंकर अकाल का देश की वित्तीय स्थिति और पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं विशेषत: कृषि तथा उद्योग पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ा है ;

(ख) देश में भयंकर सूखे से उत्पन्न स्थिति का मुकाबला करने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं अथवा किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) क्या इस भयंकर सूखे के कारण हमारे लक्ष्यों की पूर्ति मे बाधा उत्पन्न होने की संभावना है और यदि हां, तो कहां तक ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुख राम) : (क) से (ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है ।

विवरण

(क) से (ग) इस वर्ष पूरे देश में व्याप्त सूखे ने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला है । कृषि क्षेत्र में, प्रारंभिक अनुमानों के अनुसार, खरीफ उत्पादन पिछले वर्ष के 86 मिलियन टन के मुकाबले लगभग 70 से 73 मिलियन टन होगा । रबी के मौसम मे अधिक उत्पादन के जरिए इस क्षति को पूरा करने के लिए यथासम्भव उपाय किए जा रहे है । फिर भी वर्ष 1986-87 के मुकाबले वर्ष 1987-88 में कुल कृषि उत्पादन कम होगा । तथापि वर्तमान संकेतों के आधार पर यह प्रतीत होता है कि सूखे का औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर बहुत गम्भीर प्रभाव नही पड़ेगा ।

योजना आयोग का प्रारंभिक अनुमान यह है कि गम्भीर सूखे के बावजूद अर्थव्यवस्था मे कुल मिलाकर संवृद्धि होगी । यह संकेत है कि सातवी योजना के लक्ष्य सूखे से बहुत अधिक प्रभावित नही होंगे ।

प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में रोजगार सृजित करने के लिए राहत कार्यों का एक बहुत बड़ा कार्यक्रम चलाया गया है । 1987-88 में मानसून के बाद सूखा-राहत के लिए मन्जूर किए गए व्यय की सीमा पहले ही 702 करोड रु निर्धारित की जा चुकी है । अधिक व्यय की तभी मन्जूरी दी जाएगी जब गुजरात (सितम्बर, 87-मार्च, 1988) और राजस्थान (अक्तूबर, 1987-मार्च, 1988) के लिए केन्द्रीय दलों की सिफारिशों पर विचार कर लिया जाएगा । इसके अलावा सूखा रोकने के प्रबंधों के भाग के रूप मे निर्धारित सिचाई कार्यों के लिए 118 करोड़ रु की और व्यवस्था की गई है । सब्जियों की खेती के लिए भी अतिरिक्त सहायता दी गई है । राज्यो को राहत कार्यो में लगे कर्मचारियों को देने के लिए गेहूं की अतिरिक्त आपूर्ति के बारे मे भी बता दिया गया है । बच्चो और गर्भवती स्त्रियों तथा दूध पिलानेवाली माताओं का ध्यान रखने के लिए सूखे से प्रभावित सभी गैर-एकीकृत बाल विकास योजना वाले क्षेत्रों में पोषाहार कार्यक्रम के लिए भी केन्द्रीय